

AI Assisted Coding

Lab_Assignment_2.3

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Batch-06

PROMPT:

Task 1: Word Frequency from Text File

❖ Scenario:

You are analyzing log files for keyword frequency.

❖ Task:

Use Gemini to generate Python code that reads a text file and counts word frequency, then explains the code.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Working code

➤ Explanation

➤ Screenshot

Code:

```
# First, let's create a dummy text file for demonstration purposes.
```

```
file_content = """This is a sample text file.
```

This file will be used to count word frequencies.

```
Sample text, sample words, sample frequency."""
```

```
with open('sample_log.txt', 'w') as f:
```

```
f.write(file_content)  
print("Created 'sample_log.txt' with sample content.")
```

```
import re  
from collections import Counter def  
count_word_frequency(filepath): """
```

Reads a text file and counts the frequency of each word.

Args: filepath (str): The path to the text
file.

Returns:

collections.Counter: A Counter object where keys are words and values are their frequencies.

```
""" words = [] with  
open(filepath, 'r') as f:  
    for line in f:  
        # Convert to lowercase and remove punctuation, then split into words  
        # re.findall('\b\w+\b', ...) finds all word characters  
        words.extend(re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', line.lower()))
```

```
return Counter(words)
```

```
# Specify the path to the text file
```

```
file_path = 'sample_log.txt' #
```

```
Count word frequencies
```

```
word_counts =  
  
count_word_frequency(file_pat  
  
h)  
  
# Display the top 10 most common words  
print("\nWord Frequencies (Top 10):") for word,  
count in word_counts.most_common(10):  
    print(f'{word}: {count}')
```

OUTPUT:

Word Frequencies (Top 10):

'sample': 4

'this': 2

'text': 2

'file': 2

'is': 1

'a': 1

'will': 1

'be': 1

'used': 1

'to': 1

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. A code cell in the foreground contains Python code to create a sample text file and calculate word frequency. An AI sidebar from Gemini 2.5 Flash is open, providing explanations for the code and offering to generate Python code to read a text file. The sidebar also includes options to show the full word frequency list or explain the Python code for word counting.

```

# First, let's create a dummy text file for demonstration purposes.
file_content = """This is a sample text file.
This file will be used to count word frequency.
Sample text, sample words, sample frequency.

with open('sample_log.txt', 'w') as f:
    f.write(file_content)

print("Created 'sample_log.txt' with sample content")

```

Explanation of the Code:

1. **Import necessary libraries:**

- * `re`: The regular expression module is used for robust word extraction (splitting text into words while handling punctuation). `re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', ...)` finds all sequences of word characters. `\b` matches a word boundary, and `\w+` matches one or more alphanumeric characters (letters, numbers, and underscores).
- * `collections.Counter`: This is a specialized dictionary subclass for counting hashable objects. It's very efficient for frequency counting tasks.

2. **`count_word_frequency(filepath)` function:** * Takes `filepath` as an argument.

- * Initializes an empty list `words` to store all extracted words.
- * Opens the specified file in read mode (`'r'`). The `with` statement ensures the file is properly closed even if errors occur.
- * Iterates through each `line` in the file.
- * For each line:

- * `line.lower()`: Converts the line to lowercase to ensure that words like "The" and "the" are counted as the same word.
- * `re.findall(r'\b\w+\b', ...)`: Uses a regular expression to find all words. This effectively removes punctuation and splits the text into individual words.
- * `words.extend(...)`: Adds the list of words found in the current line to the overall `words` list.
- * Finally, `return Counter(words)` creates and returns a `Counter` object from the collected list of words, which automatically calculates their frequencies.

3. **Execution Block:**

- * `file_path = 'sample_log.txt'`: Defines the name of the file to be analyzed.
- * `word_counts = count_word_frequency(file_path)`: Calls the function to get the word frequencies.
- * The code then prints the top 10 most common words and their counts

using `word_counts.most_common(10)`.

Task 2: File Operations Using Cursor AI

❖ Scenario:

You are automating basic file operations.

❖ Task:

Use Cursor AI to generate a program that:

➤ Creates a text file

➤ Writes sample text

➤ Reads and displays the content

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Functional code ➤

Cursor AI screenshots

The screenshot shows the Cursor AI application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Agents' and a search bar. The main area has a title 'Cursor AI file operations program'. Below it, a scenario box says 'You are automating basic file operations.' A code editor window shows the Python script 'file_operations.py'. The script creates a file, writes 'Hello, World!', and reads it back. The terminal window shows the command '\$ python file_operations.py' and the output of the program. The status bar at the bottom indicates the environment is 'GPT-5.2 Codex'.

```
"""
File Operations Program
This program demonstrates basic file operations:
1. Creates a text file
2. Writes sample text to the file
3. Reads and displays the content
"""

def main():
    # File name
    filename = "sample_file.txt"

    # Step 1: Create a file and write sample text
    print("Step 1: Creating file and writing sample text...")
    sample_text = """Hello, World!
This is a sample text file created by the file operations program.
It demonstrates basic file operations in Python."""

    # Step 2: Writing data to files
    with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        file.write(sample_text)
    print(f"[SUCCESS] Successfully created and wrote to {filename}")

    # Step 3: Reading data from files
    try:
        with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
            content = file.read()
        print(content)
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"ERROR! Error reading file: {e}")

    # Step 4: File operations are essential for data persistence
    print("Thank you for using this program!")

# Write to the file
try:
    with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        file.write(sample_text)
    print(f"[SUCCESS] Successfully created and wrote to {filename}")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"ERROR! Error writing to file: {e}")

# Read from the file
try:
    with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        content = file.read()
    print(content)
except Exception as e:
    print(f"ERROR! Error reading file: {e}")

```

CODE:

=====

File Operations Program

This program demonstrates basic file operations:

1. Creates a text file
2. Writes sample text to the file
3. Reads and displays the content """

```
def main(): #
```

File name

```
filename = "sample_file.txt"

# Step 1: Create a file and write sample text

print("Step 1: Creating file and writing sample text...")

sample_text = """Hello, World!
```

This is a sample text file created by the file operations program.

It demonstrates basic file operations in Python.

Line 1: Introduction to file handling

Line 2: Writing data to files

Line 3: Reading data from files

Line 4: File operations are essential for data persistence

Thank you for using this program!"""

```
# Write to the file

try:

    with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        file.write(sample_text)
        print(f"[SUCCESS] Successfully created {filename} and wrote to '{filename}'")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"[ERROR] Error writing to file: {e}")

return
```

Step 2: Read and display the content

```
print("\nStep 2: Reading and displaying file content...")

try:

    with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        content = file.read()
```

```
print(f"\n--- Content of '{filename}' ---")
print(content)
print(f"\n[SUCCESS] Successfully read '{filename}'")
except FileNotFoundError: print(f"[ERROR] File
'{filename}' not found")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"[ERROR] Error reading file: {e}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

OUTPUT:

```
● Step 1: Creating file and writing sample text...
[SUCCESS] Successfully created and wrote to 'sample_file.txt'

Step 2: Reading and displaying file content...

--- Content of 'sample_file.txt' ---
Hello, World!
This is a sample text file created by the file operations program.
It demonstrates basic file operations in Python.

Line 1: Introduction to file handling
Line 2: Writing data to files
Line 3: Reading data from files
Line 4: File operations are essential for data persistence

Thank you for using this program!
--- End of file content ---

[SUCCESS] Successfully read 'sample_file.txt'
```

EXPLANATION:

Code Explanation: file_operations.py

Python script that demonstrates basic file operations. Here's what it does:

Overall Structure

The program performs two main tasks:

1. Create and write to a text file
2. Read and display the file's contents

Breakdown by Section

Lines 1-7: Documentation

- Module-level docstring describing the program's purpose

Writing Section

Lines 11-24:

- filename: Target file name ("sample_file.txt")
- sample_text: Multi-line string containing sample content

Operation *with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:*

```
file.write(sample_text)
```

- Uses a context manager (with) for automatic file handling
- Mode 'w' opens for writing (creates or overwrites)
- encoding='utf-8' ensures proper character handling
- try/except: Handles errors (e.g., permission issues)

Lines 35-48: File Reading Section

Lines 37-44: Read Operation

with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:

```
content = file.read()
```

- Mode 'r' opens for reading
- file.read() reads the entire file into a string
- Displays the content with formatting

Lines 45-48: Error Handling

- FileNotFoundError: Handles missing file
- Generic Exception: Handles other read errors

if __name__ == "__main__":

`main()`

- Runs `main()` when executed directly
- Allows importing as a module without running

Key Concepts Demonstrated

1. Context managers: Automatic file closing
2. Error handling: Uses try/except blocks
3. File modes: '`w`' (write) and '`r`' (read)
4. UTF-8 encoding: Ensures international character support

This is a solid introduction to file I/O in Python with proper error handling.

Task 3: CSV Data Analysis

❖ Scenario:

You are processing structured data from a CSV file.

❖ Task:

Use Gemini in Colab to read a CSV file and calculate mean, min, and max.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Correct output

➤ Screenshot

Load CSV Data

Subtask:

Load the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame.

Reasoning: To load the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame and display its head, I need to import the pandas library and use its `read_csv` function, then call the `head()` method on the resulting DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd  
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')  
  
df.head()
```

index,id,name,value

OUTPUT:

```
0,1,Alpha,10.0  
1,2,Beta,20.0  
2,3,Gamma,15.0  
3,4,Delta,25.0  
4,5,Epsilon,12.0
```

****Reasoning**:**

The previous attempt to load `data.csv` failed because the file was not found. To resolve this, I will create a dummy `data.csv` file with some sample data using a shell command, and then retry loading it into a pandas DataFrame.

OUTPUT:

```
%%writefile data.csv
```

```
id,name,value  
1,Alpha,10  
2,Beta,20  
3,Gamma,15  
4,Delta,25
```

5,Epsilon,12

```
import pandas as pd  
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')  
df.head()
```

Calculate Statistics

Subtask:

Calculate the mean, minimum, and maximum for all numerical columns in the DataFrame.

Reasoning: To calculate the mean, minimum, and maximum for all numerical columns, I will use the .mean(), .min(), and .max() methods on the DataFrame df.

```
df_mean = df.select_dtypes(include='number').mean()  
df_min = df.select_dtypes(include='number').min()  
df_max = df.select_dtypes(include='number').max()
```

```
print("Mean values:\n", df_mean)  
print("\nMinimum values:\n", df_min)  
print("\nMaximum values:\n", df_max)
```

OUTPUT:

Mean values:

```
value    16.4  
dtype: float64
```

Minimum values:

```
value    10.0
```

```
dtype: float64
```

Maximum values:

```
value    25.0
```

```
dtype: float64
```

****Reasoning**:**

The previous cell failed because the DataFrame `df` was not defined. Although `data.csv` exists, the code to load it into `df` was not executed. Therefore, I need to include the necessary steps to load `df` from `data.csv` before calculating the statistics.

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
```

```
df_mean = df.select_dtypes(include='number').mean()
```

```
df_min = df.select_dtypes(include='number').min()
```

```
df_max = df.select_dtypes(include='number').max()
```

```
print("Mean values:\n", df_mean)
```

```
print("\nMinimum values:\n", df_min)
```

```
print("\nMaximum values:\n", df_max) OUTPUT:
```

Mean values:

```
value    16.4
```

```
dtype: float64
```

Minimum values:

```
value    10.0
```

```
dtype: float64
```

Maximum values:

```
value    25.0
```

```
dtype: float64
```

Final Task

Subtask:

Summarize the calculated statistics from the CSV file.

CODE EXPLANATOIN:

Certainly! The last code block you executed calculates and prints the mean, minimum, and maximum values for the numerical columns in your DataFrame df. Here's a breakdown:

- **import pandas as pd**: This line imports the pandas library, which is essential for working with DataFrames, and gives it the alias pd for convenience.
- **df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')**: This reads the data from your data.csv file and loads it into a pandas DataFrame named df.
- **df_mean = df.select_dtypes(include='number').mean()**: This selects all columns in df that have a numerical data type, and then calculates the mean for each of those numerical columns. The result is stored in df_mean.
- **df_min = df.select_dtypes(include='number').min()**: Similar to the mean, this selects numerical columns and calculates the minimum value for each, storing it in df_min.

- `df_max = df.select_dtypes(include='number').max()`: This selects numerical columns and calculates the maximum value for each, storing it in `df_max`.
- `print(...)`: These lines then print out the calculated mean, minimum, and maximum values to the console, making them easy to view.

Task 4: Sorting Lists – Manual vs Built-in

❖ Scenario:

You are reviewing algorithm choices for efficiency.

❖ Task:

Use Gemini to generate:

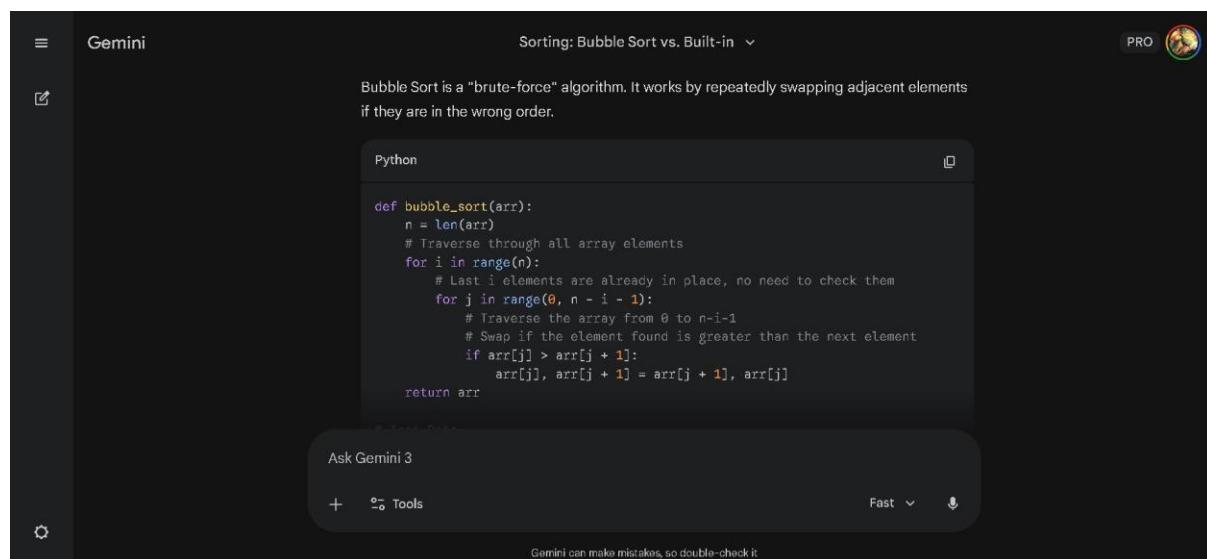
➤ Bubble sort

➤ Python's built-in `sort()` ➤ Compare both implementations.

❖ Expected Output:

➤ Two versions of code

➤ Short comparison



The screenshot shows the Gemini AI interface. The top bar says "Gemini" and "Sorting: Bubble Sort vs. Built-in". A "PRO" badge with a profile picture is on the right. The main area has a dark background. At the top, a text box says: "Bubble Sort is a 'brute-force' algorithm. It works by repeatedly swapping adjacent elements if they are in the wrong order." Below this is a code editor titled "Python" containing the following code for bubble sort:

```

def bubble_sort(arr):
    n = len(arr)
    # Traverse through all array elements
    for i in range(n):
        # Last i elements are already in place, no need to check them
        for j in range(0, n - i - 1):
            # Traverse the array from 0 to n-i-1
            # Swap if the element found is greater than the next element
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]
    return arr

```

Below the code editor is a "Ask Gemini 3" input field. At the bottom, there are "Tools" and "Fast" dropdowns, and a note: "Gemini can make mistakes, so double-check it".

1. Manual Implementation: Bubble Sort

Bubble Sort is a "brute-force" algorithm. It works by repeatedly swapping adjacent elements if they are in the wrong order. Python

```
def bubble_sort(arr):  
    n = len(arr)  
  
    # Traverse through all array elements  
    for i in range(n):  
  
        # Last i elements are already in place, no need to check them  
        for j in range(0, n - i - 1):  
  
            # Traverse the array from 0 to n-i-1  
            # Swap if the element found is greater than the next element  
            if arr[j] > arr[j + 1]:  
                arr[j], arr[j + 1] = arr[j + 1], arr[j]  
  
    return arr  
  
  
# Test Data unsorted_list = [64, 34, 25,  
12, 22, 11, 90] result =  
bubble_sort(unsorted_list) print(result)
```

Output:

Plaintext

[11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]

2. Built-in Implementation: sort()

Python uses an algorithm called Timsort. It is a hybrid approach that is significantly faster and more memory-efficient than Bubble Sort.

Python #

Test Data

```
unsorted_list = [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
```

```
# Use the built-in sort() method (modifies the list in place)
```

```
unsorted_list.sort()
```

```
print(unsorted_list)
```

Output:

Plaintext

```
[11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]
```

3. Comparison Summary

| Feature | Bubble Sort | Python sort() |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Complexity | $O(n^2)$ (Slow) | $O(n \log n)$ (Fast) |
| Effort | Manual logic required | Optimized built-in function |

| Feature | Bubble Sort | Python sort() |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Usage | Educational / Theory | Real-world applications |

4. Code Explanation

Bubble Sort Explanation:

- Nested Loops: The outer loop (i) keeps track of how many passes we have made. The inner loop (j) compares side-by-side numbers.
- The "Bubble" Mechanism: In every pass, the largest unsorted number "bubbles up" to its correct position at the far right of the list.
- Efficiency Issue: Because it uses nested loops, if you double the number of items in a list, the time it takes to sort them quadruples.

Built-in `sort()` Explanation:

- Timsort Logic: Instead of just swapping, it identifies small segments of the data that are already sorted (called "runs") and merges them efficiently.
- Optimization: It is written in C, making it hundreds of times faster than a manual Python loop for large datasets.
- In-place Mutation: The `.sort()` method changes the original list directly, which is highly memory-efficient.

Would you like me to demonstrate how to use `sorted()` instead, if you want to keep your original list unchanged?

